

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Peace on the whirling marts, Peace where the scholar thinks, the hunter roams, Peace, God of Peace! peace, peace to all our homes, And peace in all our hearts.

A little ambition is a very bad thing to have.

The big noses are very seldom the big doors.

You may be a citizen alright, but you may be an undesirable kind.

Oh yes, luck will win, and luck is composed of more grit and hustle than any other result known.

Anderson is my town, Anderson College is my college, and The Anderson theatre is my theatre.

It seems that most of the war prognosticators have taken to the tall timbers.

No, there is not much in a name. The man who is named George Washington Jones may be a liar by profession.

The football teams of South Carolina seem to be getting it in the neck these days.

The trouble with most reformers is that most of them know more about other people's business than they do their own.

According to our notion, it isn't the small farmer who has been hit so hard by "hard times." It is the small merchant who will suffer the most.

Gee, but wouldn't you like to see the expression on the face of the drunken woman who is the lady cop of Columbia lay hand on him next week?

Some people seem to think that it is alright to steal a couple of thousand dollars provided they can get away with it.

The prices on the Columbia restaurant's bill of fare will assume an on-account-of-the-war appearance next week.

The legislature had a big wrangle the other day and it was all because one legislator said that he could send his amber farther than anyone else.

Most of the men who are always waiting for something to turn up haven't any other excuse for their laziness.

We wish to give notice to the sleepy little villagers of Greenville, Spartanburg, Columbia and Charleston that it is now up to them to follow the example set by "My Town" in the line of play houses. And to make a fitting thing more fitting it is named "The Anderson."

Joe Patton, Bob Gonzales, Harold Booker, and Elder Craine are planning a meeting in a room 315 sometime during next month in the Selwyn Hotel in Charlotte. Well, you fellows needn't be so selfish with your little old cars, and buttermilk.

An extra large crowd will travel to Columbia next week to see the three women policemen, appointed by Mayor Griffith as special officers during the State Fair. The Columbia mayor certainly has an eye for business, and his drawing card can be depended upon to bring people to the fair who would otherwise stay away because of "hard times."

SPIN THE COTTON.

Some of the comment that is made outside the cotton States on the "buy-a-bale" movement in the South is decidedly interesting. The New York Times prints an editorial in this connection which it is worth while to read. While Southerners are forced by the logic of circumstances to disagree with The Times' view, it is nevertheless easy to see that the editor of that paper is endeavoring to take a broad and logical view of the situation—a view which to him, no doubt, seems nearer to the correct one than those of the interested Southern editors. It is given for what it may be worth, its caption being, "Spin the Cotton."

"Nobody has arisen anywhere to argue in public that the cotton planters shall not be assisted in an emergency which is almost as much the country's as it is theirs. The only question is how the assistance shall be rendered in a manner which shall not do more harm than good, and with suitable economy of resource at a time when there is a great need of economy. There are two fundamental faults of all proposals yet made. One is that it is proposed to take the cotton out of commerce on an artificial basis. The effort should be made to put the cotton into consumption, in order that its weight shall not oppress the market, and in order that one of the blessings of nature shall be enjoyed as widely as possible. The second fault in the prodigality with which it is proposed to use the resources of other people. The Treasury's funds are thought to be bottomless. Even the bankers' \$150,000,000 fund proposes to allocate depositors' cash as though it was free for that use, and as though less money might not be made to go further by other methods.

To get the cotton out of sight it must be put into cloth. The way to help the planter is to help the spinner. Spinners' takings stay taken. They never trouble the market further, and the planter, seeing the staple disappear, is encouraged to plant again. A natural or economic check to the production of too much cotton is desirable, but the proposal to legislate against the planting of cotton is an absurdity not fit to mention. A hint as to how the desired result can be produced without the locking up of \$150,000 is afforded by the method used in England regarding the deadlock in the security market. The total engagement is not guaranteed, but one-quarter of it. If a syndicate of those so ready to help the planters would guarantee one-quarter of the legitimate borrowings upon the unpicked crop the credit market would be unlocked. It might be that not even the quarter guarantee would be required when all the credits were liquidated. The method of guarantee might be applied to spinners' purchases in a manner to encourage their buying and spinning. The Exchange being closed, they are unable to "hedge" their purchase of fibre, and can make no calculations about their possible losses. A score of millions of guarantee against the fall of cotton to a price below a guaranteed minimum would enable the wheels to be started and assure the employment of an army before which the planters dwindle to insignificance.

"Meanwhile it should be remembered that reinforcements to the volunteers in behalf of the planters are coming up. The world cannot get along indefinitely without cotton. Not only is it a necessary of life, it is the base of many sorts of industry which cannot be allowed to remain stagnant for reasons of wider application than the relief of the planters. There is as much reason for the British Government or bankers to finance the mills as there is for our government or bankers to finance our planters. When the Lancashire looms are idle there will be another cry of disasters drowning even that from our South. There will be similar conditions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Before our government commits itself alone to the absurdities and extravagances suggested this side the water, there might be consideration of a joint movement for the standardization of cloth as well as of staple. The increase of demand and consumption is better remedy than the reduction of supply.

It is not true that there is too much cotton. There is only too much for the maintenance of the price. Under normal conditions no attention should be paid to the price. It is because conditions are not normal that it is necessary to steady the price in the interest of all interests, not in the interests of the planters particularly. But in the effort old landmarks of principle should be kept in sight so far as possible. The greater the exigency the greater should be the economy of resources. Excess of effort and extravagance of means characterize all proposals thus far. The sure proof of it is that the universal readiness that some plan shall be adopted has not led to agreement upon any plan. When the right plan is found there will be no difficulty about agreeing upon it and finding the means for its execution."

WOMEN AS POLICE OFFICERS.

The news that the mayor of Columbia has appointed three women policemen—pardon us, policewomen—will come as a shock to those who have held that only men shall perform the police duties of the State. But The Intelligencer hardly sees wherein there lies argument against women being policemen—there we go again—policewomen. If they want to act in that capacity. And they will make good, too. We have seen great big, burly, bloodthirsty men become as lambs when they cross the threshold of their homes and see the light of authority in the eye of their "better half." Sure, women can manage men individually, collectively or any other way. She can conquer him drunk or sober. But the great trouble is going to come when these women police-women attempt to control women offenders. Now, there will be a battle for you that will make those in the neighborhood sit up and take notice. Will these police-women be attired in the regulation blue uniform, or will they wear only a helmet? Seriously, though, The Intelligencer does not believe there is anything wrong with women acting as policemen, if they care to do so. They associate with men in the home, in the school, in the store, in the mills and everywhere one sees man working a woman is by his side. She was intended by the Creator as man's helpmeet, and to be this truly she must do things men do. There will be men who will ensure the appointment of women to perform the tasks that men have been performing. Women will also ensure them, but the critics must admit that women as a rule perform their work with more fidelity and efficiency than men do, no matter what the task is. Let them vote, if they wish, and the men will see that conditions will be improved.

REPORTING THE WAR.

A writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger declares that "no other war was ever so carefully reported as the present one, and never did the outside world know with such approximate truth the essential facts as they occur." The public has been to some extent inclined to criticize the service of the news-purveyor agencies of the world in connection with the European war, especially at its beginning. Even to the present stage of the conflict the meagreness of the dispatches and the uncertain statements that are made by the correspondents are by no means satisfying to the American public. The charge that the news is colored in favor of one or the other sides of the conflict, however, has not been repeated since the first stages of the war.

We are inclined to agree with the observer whose opinion is quoted above. No other war of great proportions has occurred since the means of news-gathering and news dissemination have been brought to their present perfection. It is true that the Boer war and the Russo-Japanese conflict were of great importance and both occurred only five years ago; but neither of them was in a country or territory where the reports could be given to the world promptly, and they were not so given. In the time of the great wars of the last century—the Civil war of the sixties and the Franco-Prussian War of the seventies—the telegraphing of news was infinitely smaller than at present, and the great news-gathering association, the Associated Press, had not been projected. The news was meagre and long delayed.

Today, however, within a very few hours after the decisive operations of the war in Europe, reasonably accurate detailed reports are being read by Americans in every hamlet of the United States. It is true that much of the proceeding is shrouded in secrecy, by the censorship and the desire of the military commanders to prevent their opponents from learning of their positions and movements. But so far as the people even of the countries engaged are able to learn of the war's progress, we in America are informed, and in addition some of the larger newspapers have their own war correspondents in the war zone, who manage to get through some most interesting reports.

The American has come to depend upon his newspaper to inform him as to current history, and it has not failed him in this great crisis. If he finds the news to some extent unreliable and indefinite, and is inclined to be critical along these lines, it is largely because he has been educated by the newspapers to expect accuracy and reliability, and he does not stop to think of the difficulties of securing the exact facts from carefully concealed war operations. And incidentally it may be said that, contrary to the general view, the handling of the war news is a very heavy expense to the newspapers of the United States. While more papers are sold, the additional income from this source is far short of the added expense in cable tolls and war correspondents' salaries.

OUR DAILY POEM

The Moneyless Man. Is there no secret place on the face of the earth Where charity dwelleth, where virtue has birth, Where bosoms in mercy and kindness will heave When the poor and the wretched shall ask and receive? Is there no place at all where a knock from the poor Will bring a kind angel to open the door? Oh! search the wide world wherever you can, There is no open door for a moneyless man.

Go, look in your hall where the chandelier's light Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night, Where the rich hanging velvet, in shadowy fold, Sweeps gracefully down with its trimmings of gold; And mirrors of silver take up and renew, In long-lighted vistas, the wildering view— Go there at the banquet, and find if you can, A welcoming smile for a moneyless man.

Go, look in your church of the cloud-reaching spire, Which gives to the sun his same look of red fire; Where the arches and columns are gorgeous within, And the walls seem as pure as a soul without sin; Walk down the long aisles, see the rich and the great, In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate; Walk down in your patches, and find, if you can, Who opens a pew for a moneyless man.

Go, look in the banks, where mammon has told His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold, Where, safe from the hands of the starving and poor, Lie piles upon piles of the glittering ore; Walk up to your counters—ah! there you may stay Till your limbs shall grow old and your hair shall grow gray, And you'll find at the bank not one of the clan With money to lend to a moneyless man.

Go, look to your judge, in his dark, flowing gown, With the scales wherein law weigheth equity down, Where he frowns on the weak and smiles on the strong, And punishes right whilst he justifies wrong; Where juries their lips to the Bible have laid To render a verdict they've already made; Go there in the courtroom, and find, if you can, Any law for the cause of a moneyless man.

Then go to your hovel—no raven has fed The wife that has suffered too long for her bread; Kneel down by her pallet and kiss the death-frost, From the lips of the angel your poverty lost; Then turn in your agony upward to God And bless, while it smites you, the chastening rod; And you'll find at the end of your life's little span, There's a welcome above for a moneyless man.

CORN LESSONS FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

For the benefit of children in rural schools suggestions for a series of lessons on corn are about to be issued by the department. The average production per acre of corn in the United States is still below 28 bushels per acre despite the fact that in almost every section of the country yields of more than 100 bushels have been obtained. The difference indicates in a measure the value of the corn raised in growing corn. The spread of boys' corn clubs over the country has also emphasized the need of corn study in rural schools.

The forthcoming bulletin contains outlines of 12 lessons covering such important points as the different kinds of corn, ways of judging corn, seed, corn-crop rotation, best kind of fertilizers, proper cultivation, and the proper use of the crop. Suggestions for the proper observance of corn day have received consideration. Rural-school teachers, especially in the great corn-growing states, will find the bulletin a valuable aid in the work of stimulating in their charges a healthy interest in sound agriculture.

This bulletin will be published under the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 617 "School Lessons on Corn," and copies will be sent free as long as the supply lasts.

Petrograd Aglow Over Repulse of Germans

(By Associated Press.) PETROGRAD, Oct. 24. (via London)—Petrograd is aglow over the reported repulse of the Germans at Warsaw and in the vicinity of Ivanograd and the retreat of the Austrians. Military authorities, however, instead of magnifying the importance of the German withdrawal, are preparing for an attempt by the enemy to resume the aggressive. Russian reinforcements and ammunition trains are streaming toward Warsaw and Ivanograd. Dispatches from Grand Duke Nicholas, field commander of the Russian forces, declare the struggle south of Przemysl is of great intensity.

WASHINGTON WANTS AID FOR THE SOUTH

FAVORS FURTHERING "BUY-A-BALE"

NO OUTSIDE HELP

In Letter From Washington Trade Body, Statement is Made That to Buy is Only Solution.

According to a letter received in Anderson Saturday, the Washington chamber of commerce believes that the people of the South will have to work out their own salvation during the present financial stringency by aiding in every possible way the "buy-a-bale" movement. The following is the complete letter:

To Business Men and Commercial Organizations Interested in Aiding the South in the "Buy-a-Bale" Movement: The conditions confronting the cotton producers of the South is a national problem. Cotton now in the fields represents values that will affect every phase of business and finance and is just as vital to the banker and manufacturer, jobber and wholesaler, in the East and in the West, as the South, and more vital to this time these interests than to the producer himself, as to a great extent the producer has already received the value of the staple in advance of commodities and money.

The "Buy-a-Bale" movement has been greatly retarded by the persistent rumors that Morgan and company and other large financial institutions were arranging to finance adequate loans on 5,000,000 bales of cotton. These rumors have produced deadly results, as business leaders were of the opinion that the general purchase of cotton in small quantities would not be needed as the situation had been fully met. The Southern Commercial congress, to ascertain the facts, telegraphed to Morgan and company and was authorized to deny the rumor. This fact should be known throughout the United States as the exigency, more than ever demands the attention of all parts of the country in meeting this national problem.

A great mistake has been made by many who have honestly sought to aid the cotton movement. They have placed the funds for the purchase of cotton at ten cents per pound with business concerns who buy this cotton from themselves, where they have thousands of bales taken in on account or purchased in the market at the prevailing price. This aid is of value, but in this emergency it does not reach the producers for immediate use in financing the further harvesting of his staple in the fields and in further liquidating his accounts with merchants and which if not done will reach up to every phase of business and finance. Funds raised for the purchase of cotton should be placed with the clearing houses organized by commercial organizations in the South. The officials of these bodies will see that the money is placed where it will secure direct results in aiding the producer himself, and only in such cases where the need actually existed.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the Southern Commercial congress, makes the following announcement to commercial organizations in the cotton States and to commercial bodies, business firms and individuals outside of the South, with respect to the "Buy-a-Bale" movement: To the Commercial Organizations of the South:

You are hereby urged to take immediate steps for the organization of a committee or clearing house to be assigned the duty of handling the purchase of cotton in your respective centers, with funds secured for this purpose. The committee or clearing house should be charged with the responsibility of ascertaining the needs of cotton producers and purchase cotton only where a real need exists and endeavor to make as wide a distribution of the available funds as possible, in order to reach the masses of smaller producers of the staple.

The vital need of the hour is to assist in completing the harvesting of the present crop. Millions of bales are still in the fields and to a great extent its value has already been advanced to the actual producers. The aim should be, therefore, to reach the producers for immediate use in financing the further harvesting of the cotton in the fields and in enabling the farmer to further liquidate his accounts with merchants, which, if done, will reach up to every phase of business and finance. Without a provision for the further harvesting of the crop the producers will be unable to meet their obligations and, therefore, will produce losses in every phase of business.

Commercial organizations that have already organized clearing houses and those that take such action upon this advice are hereby urged to forward to the Southern Commercial congress, Washington, D. C., a complete statement of the local plan of organization, giving the names of the officials appointed for this service. Commercial organizations of the South are urged to forward weekly reports to the Southern Commercial congress, giving information as to the number of bales that have been purchased and the effect of the movement on the business life of the community. By receiving these reports from all parts of the South the Southern Commercial congress will be enabled to tabulate a South-wide statement and report on the results that have been attained.

Advertisement for soft hats and derbies. Includes an illustration of a man in a hat and text: "We're congratulating ourselves that in both soft hats and derbies we've such generous stocks. Everybody wants a derby—we're here with all the latest blocks and many styles not found elsewhere. \$3 and \$3.50. Every year more men wear soft hats 'in between times.' Here in all the popular shades, with contrasting band if you want it. Evans Special \$2. B. O. E. Special \$3. Stetsons \$3.50, \$4, \$5. Fall Shoes! Lasts as smart as you want them—as comfortable as they make 'em. \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6. B.O. Brandt Co. 'The Store with a Conscience'

Advertisement for Anderson shoes. Text: "ANDERSON YOU CAN DO BETTER IN ANDERSON. In the brick manufacturing business than any other place in the wide, wide world—BECAUSE your mud won't cost you anything—you can get it from your shoes; collected, gathered, or harvested (which ever term you prefer) from the places where the street crossings ought to be. OF COURSE, if you contemplate entering the brick making business you will want to vote against the proposed street paving bond issue—otherwise, you most assuredly will vote for the bond issue.—SASSEEN, the Ad Man.

Advertisement for Jack Frost heaters. Text: "NOW LOOK OUT —FOR— JACK FROST Better come in today and select your HEATERS. Ours are the kinds that save fuel bills and make warm homes. A Home comfortably heated day and night is the greatest luxury of winter life. We have them in various styles and sizes. Sullivan Hardware Company. Anderson, S. C., Belton, S. C., Greenville, S. C.